UNITED
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A/46/956
S/24391
7 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 68
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 7 August from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, a letter from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr. Dobrica Cosić, addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 68, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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ANNEX

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General

With reference to unfounded allegations of the existence of concentration camps on the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, I should like to propose the setting up of an international commission composed of prominent international figures, preferably former concentration camp inmates like, for example, Mr. Elie Wiesel, with the task of examining the plausibility of the claims that such "concentration camps" are in existence in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. My country is willing to extend every possible support and assistance to such a commission.

I would be grateful to you, Mr. Secretary-General, if you could personally establish such a commission.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 68
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the statement issued by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the opening of a new corridor for humanitarian aid to Bosnia and Herzegovina from Belgrade to Sarajevo (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 68, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Government of the
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia declares its readiness to open within 24 hours notice, the new corridor for the humanitarian aid to Bosnia and Herzegovina from Belgrade to Sarajevo.

The Government guarantees free and safe passage of any and all convoys of humanitarian aid to the civilian population of Bosnia and Herzegovina along this road.

At the same time, the Government offers free and unlimited use of the Belgrade Airport and its excellent facilities for the air shipment of the aid. The use of the Belgrade Airport for these purposes would be full and completely within the respective resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and under the surveillance of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

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13 August 1992

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 33
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to express once again the greatest concern and anguish at the reported death of yet another Palestinian detainee in Israeli custody.

The Palestine Human Rights Information Centre (PHRIC), Al-Haq, and the Mandela Institute, in a joint press release issued on 10 August 1992, charged that the Israeli military authorities and Israeli intelligence services, Shin Bet, are responsible for the death of Mustafa Barakat, 23, from Anabta (West Bank), who died in detention and under interrogation in the Tulkarm detention centre on 4 August 1992. The three organizations pointed out that the Shin Bet was in total control of Mr. Barakat's situation and medical care at the time of his death.

While the exact circumstances of Mr. Barakat's death remain unknown, an independent pathologist from the United States-based organization, Physicians for Human Rights, who participated in the autopsy on behalf of the family, has concluded that the death was caused by "an acute attack of asthma, brought about by conditions in detention ... (Mr. Barakat) could have been subjected to severe mistreatment".

As reported in earlier letters to you, mistreatment and torture of Palestinian detainees have been alleged by various human rights organizations. In a recent study of prison conditions by Al-Haq, it was found that 99 per cent of a sample of 234 Palestinians interrogated had been subjected to some form of torture and mistreatment; over 80 per cent were

subjected to hooding and over 91 per cent were subjected to positional abuse, which often includes hooding, handcuffing and being forced into a single position for a prolonged period. Grossly inadequate medical care also contributes to extremely poor prison conditions.

According to the press release mentioned above, Mr. Barakat is the fifth Palestinian to die in detention or from treatment related to detention in 1992. His is the thirtieth death in detention since the beginning of the intifadah.

On behalf of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I should like to express the gravest concern at the continuing mistreatment of Palestinian detainees in Israeli custody in violation of international standards. The Committee therefore urgently appeals to you and all those concerned, and in particular the Human Rights Committee and the Committee against Torture, which supervise the implementation of the relevant treaties, as well as the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention, to take all necessary measures to ensure that Israel desists forthwith from using illegal methods in its treatment of Palestinian detainees and respects its international obligations.

I would appreciate it if this letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 33, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSE
Chairman of the
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/46/959
14 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Jamaica has decided formally to recognize as sovereign and independent States the following former republics of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia:

Slovenia
Croatia
Bosnia and Herzegovina

I should be grateful if you would circulate the text of the present letter as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 20.

(Signed) Lucille MAIR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED NATIONS

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17 August 1992

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Agenda item 68
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the letter from His Excellency, Mr. Milan Panic, Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to the President of the Security Council (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 68, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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ANNEX

Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council

During my meeting with Lord Carrington at Brussels on 14 August, I observed that he and others present were incompletely informed with regard to a number of policy statements and actions of my Government that have a direct bearing on the attitude of the international community towards Yugoslavia. Permit me to enumerate those policy statements and actions, with the request that you circulate this letter to the other members of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General:

(a) The Government of Yugoslavia firmly and categorically opposes the use of force to change borders between countries;

(b) The Government of Yugoslavia accepts Tito's borders between the republics of his Socialist Yugoslavia as the official international borders between Yugoslavia and its neighbouring countries, and states that it has no territorial claims on any of its neighbours;

(c) Yugoslavia formally recognized Slovenia on 12 August;

(d) Yugoslavia recognizes the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its existing internationally recognized borders and has no territorial claims on Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(e) Yugoslavia has no territorial claims on Croatia and would like to enter into direct negotiations with Croatia for mutual recognition;

(f) Yugoslavia accepts its border with Macedonia as final and has no claims of any kind on Macedonia;

(g) Yugoslavia categorically rejects the barbaric practice of ethnic cleansing in any form and all of its tragic consequences, and will bring to justice any Yugoslav citizen against whom it obtains evidence of having engaged in any act of ethnic cleansing. Yugoslavia will cooperate fully and freely with any international investigation into ethnic cleansing;

(h) Yugoslavia will welcome and cooperate fully and freely with any international investigation into human rights violations in the republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

(i) The Government of Yugoslavia is conducting its own investigation into human rights violations of its citizens, particularly at Kosovo, Vojvodina and Sandzak. All laws, regulations and administrative practices will be carefully examined and appropriate changes will be made where necessary to ensure that there is no legal or administrative basis for the

violation or limitation of the human rights of any citizen of Yugoslavia. The situation at Kosovo will be addressed with a special sense of urgency, with the goal of quickly eliminating all human rights abuses;

(j) Yugoslavia will cooperate in any way it can to ensure the peaceful delivery of humanitarian and relief supplies to the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It offers the currently greatly underutilized facilities of Belgrade International Airport for this purpose free of charge, from where relief supplies can be delivered quickly and safely by road to the outskirts of Sarajevo and other cities en route between Belgrade and Sarajevo. Yugoslavia would also participate in such a relief effort with food and medicines from its own reserves;

(k) Yugoslavia believes that the refugees from the civil war in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina should be assisted in returning to and rebuilding their homes and will cooperate in this effort in any way it can. There are at present over 400,000 refugees in Yugoslavia who are being assisted and cared for by relatives, friends, good Samaritans, the International Red Cross and agencies of the Yugoslav Government;

(l) As Prime Minister and Minister of Defense of Yugoslavia, I have taken all the steps available to me to try to ensure that no support for the combatants in the civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina is coming from Yugoslavia. But past history teaches us that there is no paucity of people willing to profit from this kind of a situation. Therefore, as I said in my letter of 6 August to you, I would appreciate the assistance of the United Nations in monitoring all of the border crossing points between Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. I should like to repeat my request of 6 August for the United Nations to establish observer posts at all of our border crossing points with Bosnia and Herzegovina and my request of 21 July to your predecessor for the establishment of United Nations observers at all Yugoslav army air fields.

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18 August 1992

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda items 8 and 100

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to inform you that, at its 1411th meeting, on 7 August 1992, the Special Committee adopted a resolution (A/AC.109/1135) in which the nomenclature of agenda item 100 "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa" was changed to read "Activities of those foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa".

I would be grateful if the above-mentioned change in the wording of the item could be brought to the attention of the General Assembly with a view to reflecting a similar change in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session.

(Signed) Renagi Renagi LOHIA
Chairman of the
Special Committee on the Situation
with regard to the Implementation of
the Declaration on the Granting of
Independence to Colonial Countries
and Peoples

UNITED NATIONS

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19 August 1992
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 18 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Declaration issued on 14 August 1992 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Venezuela concerning Venezuela's recognition of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the text of this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 20, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Diego ARRIA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Declaration issued on 14 August 1992 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela

The Government of Venezuela, in the light of the decision on sovereignty and independence adopted by the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the referendum held by the Parliament of that Republic, has decided to recognize the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a sovereign and independent State.

In recognizing the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as sovereign and independent, the Government of Venezuela is acting in accordance with its traditional commitment to respect the rights of peoples to self-determination and national independence, sovereignty and identity.

The Venezuelan Government intends to establish, at its earliest convenience, diplomatic relations with the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.